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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-92
S. 1720

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1720

Apr. 27, 1961	Sen. Humphrey introduced S. 1720 which was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of author.
May 25, 1961	Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1720.
May 26, 1961	Senate committee reported S. 1720 without amendment. S. Report No. 290. Print of bill and report.
Jun. 1, 1961	Senate passed S. 1720 without amendment.
Jun. 5, 1961	S. 1720 was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Jun. 26, 1961	House committee reported S. 1720 without amendment. H. Report. No. 579. Print of bill and report.
Jul. 10, 1961	House passed S. 1720 without amendment.
Jul. 20, 1961	Approved: Public Law 87-92.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-92

AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES FOR FAMINE RELIEF. Continues indefinitely the authority contained in title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to use grants of surplus agricultural commodities for purposes of promoting economic development in underdeveloped countries.

25. TRADEMARKS. S. 1722, by Sen. Humphrey (for himself and Sen. Proxmire), to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, to protect and equalize rights in the distribution of merchandise identified by a trademark, brand, or trade name; to Commerce Committee.
26. FREIGHT RATES. S. 1723, by Sen. Gruening (for himself and Sen. Bartlett), to establish equitable railroad freight rates; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of Sen. Gruening. pp. 6340-5
27. FOREST PRODUCTS. S. 1724, by Hartke (for himself and Sen. Capewell), to protect consumers and others against misbranding and false advertising of decorative hardwood or simulated hardwood products; to Commerce Committee.
28. PUBLIC LAW 480. S. 1720, by Sen. Humphrey, to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world; to Foreign Relations Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 6339-40
29. REGULATORY AGENCIES. S. 1734, by Sen. Carroll (for himself and Sen. Hart), to amend sections 7 and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of Sen. Carroll. pp. 6354-6
30. IMPORTED MEAT. S. 1737, by Sen. Burdick, to amend section 7(e) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 to include the livestock industry as a domestic industry producing products directly competitive with imported meat and meat products; to Finance Committee.
31. TERRITORIES. S. 1742, by Sen. Jackson (by request), to provide that the unincorporated territories of the Virgin Islands and Guam shall each be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
32. VIRGIN ISLANDS. S. 1743, by Sen. Jackson, to amend section 8(a) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
33. MINERALS. S. 1747, by Sen. Anderson (for himself and others), to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of Sen. Anderson. pp. 6357-8
34. FOOD. S. Res. 128, by Sen. Humphrey, relative to the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve; to Foreign Relations Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 6339-40, 6360-1
35. MONOPOLIES. H. R. 6697, by Rep. Evins, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease and desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
36. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. R. 6702, by Rep. Mathias, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation and other disposal of property to tax-supported public recreation or park agencies; to Government Operations Committee.

37. FARM HOUSING. H. R. 6704, by Rep. Rogers, Fla., to amend title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to assist in the provision of housing for domestic farm labor through a new program of Federal insurance for farm housing loans; to Banking and Currency Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

APR. 28: Farm bill, H. Agriculture (Farm Bureau to testify).

Housing legislation, H. Banking and Currency.

Operation of steamship conferences, H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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By Mr. MORSE:

S. 1744. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act so as to exempt from tax sales of food for human consumption off the premises where such food is sold; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MORSE (by request):

S. 1745. A bill to amend the act of August 9, 1955, relating to the regulation of fares for the transportation of schoolchildren in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McNAMARA (for himself, Mr. HART, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. WILEY, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. CLARK):

S. 1746. A bill granting the consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin Compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. McNAMARA when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. METCALF, and Mr. MOSS):

S. 1747. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. ANDERSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

S. 1748. A bill to provide for the increased distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to the Federal Judiciary; placed on the calendar.

(See the remarks of Mr. MANSFIELD, relating to the above bill, which appear under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 1749. A bill to prescribe the time for elections of Senators and Representatives in Congress and for choosing the electors of President and Vice President; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEATING when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1750. A bill to strengthen the Federal Firearms Act; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARTHY (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. MORSE, Mr. CLARK, Mr. METCALF, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. McNAMARA):

S.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. McCARTHY when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS RESERVE

Mr. HUMPHREY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 128) relative to the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should explore with other nations the establishment of an inter-

national food and raw materials reserve under the auspices of the United Nations and related international organizations for the purpose of acquiring and storing in appropriate countries raw or processed farm products and other raw materials, exclusive of minerals, with a view to their use in—

(1) preventing extreme price fluctuations in the international market in these commodities;

(2) preventing famine and starvation;

(3) helping absorb temporary market surpluses of farm products and other raw materials (exclusive of minerals);

(4) economic and social development programs formulated in cooperation with other appropriate international agencies.

Participation by the United States in such an international food and raw materials reserve shall be contingent upon statutory authorization or treaty approval, as may be appropriate.

SIMPSON CONSTRUCTION CO.—REFERENCE OF BILL TO COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 129) relating to the bill (S. 101) entitled "A bill for the relief of the Simpson Construction Co.," which was placed on the calendar.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. EASTLAND, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT ENTITLED "NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY"

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 130), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce fifteen hundred additional copies of a report issued by the Committee on January 3, 1961, entitled "National Transportation Policy."

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT ENTITLED "THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD TRADE—CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES"

Mr. MAGNUSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 131), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce three thousand additional copies of a report issued by the committee on March 14, 1961, entitled "The United States and World Trade—Challenges and Opportunities."

OUR FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM PROMOTES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as one who has long been impressed with the vital role of the food-for-peace program, I should like today to call the attention of the Senate to section 202, title II of Public Law 480. This section, as amended, provides for the transfer of agricultural commodities from Com-

modity Credit Corporation stocks to assist programs undertaken with friendly governments, or through voluntary agencies, for the purpose of facilitating the utilization of surplus commodities in meeting the requirements of needy people and promoting economic development in underdeveloped areas, in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I sales. The provisions of this section concerning the use of food for economic development purposes will expire on June 30, 1961.

I am informed by Mr. George McGovern, Director of the food-for-peace program, that under this authority economic development programs are underway in 3 underdeveloped countries, that an additional 6 such programs have been tentatively approved, and that approximately 20 other countries have indicated sufficient interest to initiate consultations with our representatives abroad. In addition, vigorous efforts are now underway to expand child feeding and school lunch programs under the authority in section 202 of title II as well as under title III.

I should like to emphasize that this section of Public Law 480, amended in May of 1960 for the express purpose of utilizing food for economic development projects in underdeveloped areas, has improved tremendously our potential for turning our agricultural abundance into an asset of strength—an invaluable resource for promoting social and economic development programs in the underdeveloped areas of the world.

I have previously made reference to the highly successful food-for-economic development project begun in Tunisia in 1958, where the Tunisians terraced the hillsides, so that trees and grass and grain could be grown, built reservoirs, cleaned wells and springs, planted trees, dug wells and cisterns, built schools and clinics and improved flood control and urban centers.

In 2½ years, the Tunisians had completed 3,984 projects and put in 74,800,000 man-days of work. This is equivalent to 18½ days of work on the part of every man, woman and child in Tunisia. At the end of each week the villagers took home to their families about 50 pounds of wheat, which comprised a substantial amount of their wages. The food helped to feed the family and such cash as was received was spent locally, thereby stimulating some trade in every locality. Within a year there were more than 100,000 persons working on small local developments in every corner of the country. Much work had been accomplished, much unrest had been averted and the government had a chance to become established.

The program in Tunisia is continuing and today employs about 150,000 needy workers.

What has been done—and is being done—in Tunisia, can be done elsewhere. It would be tragic, however, if similar programs, now under negotiation in many other underdeveloped countries as I have previously indicated, were to be placed in jeopardy because of the failure to extend beyond June 30, 1961 the expiration date of section 202

of title II, Public Law 480. Failure to extend the expiration date not only impedes current negotiations but virtually prevents new negotiations with other needy countries.

I, therefore, have introduced today a bill, S. 1720, for the purpose of continuing existing authority to grant food assistance for foreign economic development.

I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled "Workers in Eight Lands To Get U.S. Food as Portion of Wages," written by Felix Belair, Jr., and published in the New York Times of April 16 and an article entitled "Payoffs in Food Plan To Take in Six more Nations," written by Staff Reporter Julius Duscha and published in the Washington Post of April 16, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 16, 1961]
PAYOFFS IN FOOD PLAN TO TAKE IN SIX MORE NATIONS

(By Julius Duscha)

The highly successful food-for-work program set up by the United States in Tunisia 3 years ago will shortly be expanded to include 6 more countries.

George P. McGovern, director of the food-for-peace program, hopes to have similar work plans under way within a few months in Greece, in the African countries of Dahomey, Eritrea, and Morocco and in the Asian nations of Iran and Indonesia.

Under the plan workers on construction projects receive up to half their pay in surplus American food.

Tunisia likes the program because it reduces the cost of badly needed construction projects and serves as a brake on rising food prices.

In many underdeveloped countries food prices skyrocket when large construction projects provide jobs for men who have long been out of work.

The sudden injection of additional funds into an area where food is in short supply almost inevitably leads to a quick increase in food prices.

In Tunisia 140,000 men working on such projects as small dams, canals, wells, cisterns, roads, reforestation, and soil conservation are being paid in money and half in surplus American wheat.

The project began in 1958 as part of an American effort to aid Tunisia after the departure of the French and their capital from the country.

At first the program covered 50,000 to 70,000 unemployed workers on a 10- to 15-day rotation basis, which was the equivalent of about 25,000 full-time workers.

McGovern hopes that the food-for-work construction projects in the other countries will include schools and other public buildings as well as water, road and soil work.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 16, 1961]
WORKERS IN EIGHT LANDS TO GET U.S. FOOD AS PORTION OF WAGES—SURPLUS TO HELP FINANCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, MCGOVERN ANNOUNCES—TALKS BEING COMPLETED
(By Felix Belair, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Surplus American food will soon replace money as part of the wages of thousands of workers on development projects in eight foreign countries.

George S. McGovern, director of the food-for-peace program, said today that negotiations nearing completion will result in the contribution of large food stocks to Dahomey, Eritrea, Greece, Indonesia, Iran,

Morocco, Taiwan, and Tunisia. Some 150,000 workers in Tunisia have been getting a third of their pay in food for about 18 months.

A total of 200,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of barley is earmarked for Morocco alone.

Projects that the food will help finance include small dams, irrigation and drainage canals, wells and cisterns, rural market roads, reforestation and soil protection and restoration.

Besides demonstrating the use of food as an instrument of economic development, Mr. McGovern said, the evolving program illustrates what he called the Kennedy administration's more positive approach to the surplus food problem.

To help start a school lunch program in selected Latin American nations, the Department of Agriculture has increased price supports for nonfat dry milk and soybeans.

OTHER INCREASES STUDIED

Increased price supports are also being considered for peas, beans and feed grains with the aim of converting them into protein foods, such as livestock and poultry, in recipient countries.

Asked about this reversal of the practice of paying farmers for planting less, Mr. McGovern said:

"It amounts to the same in agriculture as we do when Federal funds are used for gearing up defense industries to meet our security requirements. The President has said that our aim is to harness our agricultural abundance to the foreign policy objectives of the Nation. This is a way of realizing that intention."

It is also more economical than paying storage charges on accumulated surpluses, Mr. McGovern said. A staff study of relative costs concluded that wheat and feed grains could be given away abroad at the rate of \$800 million a year until 1970 and still save the Government \$2,750 million in storage charges on the basis of present rates.

One of the advantages claimed for the use of food to help pay the wages of foreign workers is that it not only reduces the cost of the development project but also checks the inflation of food prices that would otherwise accompany the employment of large numbers of workers in the food-deficit area.

While receiving the food free of charge, the recipient country pays the two-thirds cash component of the workers pay—about 70 cents a day in Tunisia—as well as the cost of distribution and administration. The wheat payment in the Tunisian program amounts to 47 cents for a 8-hour day, or 2.1 kilograms. A kilogram is about 2.2 pounds.

Mr. McGovern has urged Congress to appropriate \$1,500 million for food grants of the type to be used in the eight countries. The funds would remain available for 5 years, or until exhausted.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION FOR SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in the postal field service. This bill will bring the overtime wages of the substitute employees of the Post Office under the same provisions which govern those of the regular employees.

In other words, if a substitute works over 8 hours in 1 day, he should be paid time and a half, as is a regular employee.

Under the current provisions, the substitute carrier or clerk may work any

number of hours in 1 day or 1 week, and yet never receive additional pay for overtime. This is not fair and is not in keeping with established wage practices in private industry. This bill would correct this injustice. I hope it will have widespread support in this body.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1721) to amend section 4 of the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in the postal field service, introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation, and for other purposes", approved July 6, 1945, as amended, is amended by striking out the period in the last sentence and inserting a colon and the following: "Provided further, That in emergencies or if the needs of the service require, substitute and hourly rate employees in post offices of the first, second, and third class may be employed in excess of eight hours per day or forty hours per week and for such overtime service they shall be paid on the basis of 150 per centum of the hourly rate of pay received by such employees."

A STRANGE DISCRIMINATION—THE UNIQUE PATTERN OF RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES TO ALASKA

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, to ship an automobile from Pontiac, Mich., to Tokyo will cost \$7.83 per hundred pounds to send that car to Seattle for transshipment.

However, if the same car is bound for Alaska on the same train at the same time, the railroad freight charges to Seattle will be \$10 per hundred pounds—or more than \$2 more per hundred pounds, or more than \$72 more for shipment of a four-door Ford sedan to Alaska than the cost of shipment of the same car destined for Tokyo.

I call to the attention of my good friends from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA and Mr. HART], that a reduction in the costs of shipments of automobiles for sale in Alaska might make it possible to reduce the number of surplus automobiles, over a million of which are in dealers' warehouses, if these automobiles could be sold in greater quantities in Alaska.

If a manufacturer of agricultural implements in Chicago, Ill., wishes to ship them to Guam, the freight rate to Seattle would be \$2.17 per hundred pounds for a 30,000-pound shipment.

However, I am sure the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who is a distinguished economist, will be concerned that a shipment of the same weight of agricultural implements to Alaska will incur

S. 1720

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 27, 1961

Mr. HUMPHREY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 601 (a) (2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960
4 is hereby repealed,

A BILL

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

By Mr. HUMPHREY

APRIL 27, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Foreign Relations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued May 26, 1961
For actions of May 25, 1961
87th-1st, No. 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's special message on State of the Union. Senate committee voted to report bill to continue use of surplus commodities to assist underdeveloped areas. Senate committee reported Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Rep. Langen introduced and discussed bill to increase domestic sugar quotas. Rep. Celler introduced measures for centennial celebration of establishment of this Department and of the land-grant colleges.

HOUSE

1. **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.** Both Houses received the President's special message on the state of the Union (H. Doc. 174). pp. 6271-7, 6338

The President stated that he would transmit to Congress shortly draft legislation to implement a new program for aiding emerging nations and to "establish a new Act for International Development (AID)."

He stated that he was assigning responsibility for the civil defense program to the Secretary of Defense and that the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization will be reconstituted as a small staff agency to assist him in the coordination of these functions. He called for the initiation of a Nation-wide long-range program of identifying present fallout shelter capacity and providing shelter in new and existing structures, including Federal buildings and buildings constructed with Federal financial assistance, and stated that to assure effective use of these shelters "additional measures will be required

for warning, training, radio-logical monitoring and stock-piling of food and medicines." He stated that responsibilities "for preparedness programs in connection with health, food, manpower, transportation and other needs in the event of an attack will be assigned to the appropriate department and agency heads, all of whom will work with state and local agencies."

He stated that the Government must consider additional long-range measures to curb unemployment and increase our economic growth and that measures to aid the unemployed and to employ our jobless youth will be submitted to Congress shortly.

He stated that if the budget deficit is to be held within manageable proportions "it will be necessary to hold tightly to prudent fiscal standards," and requested the cooperation of Congress in refraining "from adding funds or programs, desirable as they may be, to the Budget."

2. FOREIGN AID; APPROPRIATIONS. Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6518 (H. Rept. 431), making appropriations for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperative Program and the Chilean Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program, and agreed to a motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and concur therein with an amendment providing that the funds appropriated shall not be available to be loaned or re-loaned at interest rates considered to be excessive by the Inter-American Development Bank or higher than the legal rate of interest of the country in which the loan is made (pp. 8287-8, 8307). House conferees were appointed earlier in the day (p. 8271).
3. FARM PROGRAM; WHEAT. Rep. Breeding discussed USDA's Research Report No. 52 "How Wheat Farmers Would Adjust to Different Programs," saying "I commend the Department of Agriculture for providing such factual information, and I urge every interested Member to study it." pp. 8301-2
4. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL. Conferees were appointed on S. 610, to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the U. S. by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel within the Department of Commerce and a Travel Advisory Board. This bill authorizes the use of counterpart funds in carrying out the activities of the proposed agency. Senate conferees have already been appointed. pp. 8288-9
5. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7300 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 4970), to authorize a 3-year program of Federal financial assistance for public elementary and secondary schools. p. D390
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 29. pp. 8289, 8307

SENATE

7. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1720, to continue the authority of the President under title II of Public Law 480 to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in under-developed areas abroad. p. D388
8. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5954 (S. Rept. 289). p. 8317
9. EDUCATION. By a vote of 49 to 34, passed with amendments S. 1021, to authorize a program for Federal financial assistance for public education, including

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OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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87th-1st, No. 89

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate received President's proposed foreign aid bill. Sen. Fulbright introduced and discussed this bill. Senate passed bill to provide for establishment of Joint Committee on the Budget. Senate committee reported bill to continue use of surplus commodities to assist underdeveloped areas. Sen. Williams, N. J., urged restrictions on use of Mexican farm labor. House committee voted to report housing bill.

SENATE

1. **FOREIGN AID.** Received from the President his proposed foreign aid bill; to Foreign Relations Committee (pp. 8469-70). Attached to this Digest are excerpts from the President's letter transmitting the proposed bill.

Sen. Humphrey urged support for the bill and stated that he would do his best "to see to it that our foreign aid program is put on a continuing, long-term basis, rather than operated as a year-by-year, hypodermic, prophylactic treatment which cures nothing." pp. 8524-5

Sen. Fulbright announced that hearings by the Foreign Relations Committee on the bill would begin Wed., May 31. p. 8476

The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with an amendment in the nature of a substitute bill S. 324, to provide for the establishment of a White Fleet of ships to render emergency assistance, including food supplies, to people of other nations in case of disaster. p. D394

The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report without amendment S. Res. 123, expressing it as the sense of the Senate that the President should explore with other nations the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve under the auspices of the United Nations and related international organizations for the purpose of acquiring and storing in foreign countries raw or processed farm products and other raw materials. p. D394

2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. 1720, to continue the authority of the President under title II of Public Law 480 to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas abroad (S. Rept. 290). p. 8470
3. BUDGETING. Passed without amendment S. 529, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 so as to provide for a Joint Committee on the Budget to evaluate the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government, etc. (pp. 8490-1). See Digest 83 for a summary of the bill.
4. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 4940, to establish for scrap and filler tobacco originating in the Philippines certain requirements to be met before such tobacco can enter the U. S. free of duty. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 8493
5. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 1456, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. p. 8490
6. LAND. Passed without amendment S. 537, to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 so as to remove a technical restriction on the conveyance of surplus land for historic-monument purposes. p. 8491
7. PUBLICATIONS. Passed without amendment S. 540, to authorize agencies of the Federal Government to pay in advance for required publications. p. 8491
8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 796, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act so as to authorize the use of surplus property by State distribution agencies. p. 8492
9. HOUSING. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Muskie, S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill. p. 8494
10. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Muskie, this bill, H. R. 5954. p. 5496
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington inserted the testimony of Secretary Freeman before the S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee on May 3 in support of S. 1643, the farm bill. pp. 8479-83
12. FARM LABOR. The names of Sens. Hart, Proxmire, Dodd, Clark, Morse, Gruening, Kefauver, Case, N. J., Bartlett, Muskie, Long (Hawaii), and Burdick were added as cosponsors of S. 1945, to extend and amend the Mexican farm labor program. p. 8476
13. RURAL AFFAIRS. Passed without amendment S. 1869, to provide for the establishment of a commission on problems of small towns and rural counties. pp. 8494-5
14. GRAPES AND PLUMS. Passed without amendment S. 1462, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish minimum standards of quality for the exportation of any variety of grapes and plums. p. 8496
15. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N. J., criticized the Mexican farm labor program, saying "providing foreign workers better protections than we accord American citizens raises the serious question of whether the rights and privileges of

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS
THROUGH USE OF AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES

MAY 26, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1720]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1720) to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world, report the same favorably without amendment and recommend that it pass.

MAIN PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 1720 is to continue the authority contained in title II of Public Law 480 to use grants of surplus agricultural commodities for purposes of promoting economic development in underdeveloped countries. This authority is due to expire on June 30, 1961.

COMMITTEE ACTION

S. 1720 was introduced by Senator Humphrey on April 27, 1961, and considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations in executive session on May 25. The prepared statement of Herbert J. Waters, special assistant to the Director of the International Cooperation Administration is appended to this report. The committee voted without objection to report the bill favorably to the Senate.

The committee received reports in support of S. 1720 from the Departments of State and Agriculture which are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 25, 1961.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In compliance with your request of May 4, 1961, the Department of State has reviewed S. 1720, to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world, which was introduced by Senator Humphrey on April 27, 1961.

We fully support the purposes of this bill which would enable the administration to continue and expand the utilization of our agricultural abundance in helping needy people in the less developed countries through development programs which are not feasible under title I of the act. Food can be used for payment of wages-in-kind for labor intensive projects such as soil conservation dams, irrigation and drainage canals, wells, roads, and other similar activities. This would relieve hunger and unemployment and at the same time contribute to economic development of the recipient country.

Provisions to carry out these purposes are contained in title II of S. 1643 introduced in response to the President's request for legislation to carry out the principal recommendations of his message to the Congress on March 16, 1961, on agriculture. The Department, therefore, recommends that consideration of S. 1720 be deferred, pending action on S. 1643.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

BROOKS HAYS,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1961.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: This is in response to your request for the comments of the Department on S. 1720, to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

S. 1720 would repeal section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 which limits to June 30, 1961, an amendment of title II of Public Law 480 which broadened the authority to use commodities to meet the requirements of needy people and to promote economic

development. The authority to undertake other title II programs expires on December 31, 1961.

The Department favors the purposes of S. 1720 and has recommended repeal of section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 in the proposed Agricultural Act of 1961 (S. 1643). The Department proposal would also extend all title II programs through December 31, 1966.

The broadened authority of title II has been implemented by using CCC commodities as part payment of wages in localized work projects in underdeveloped areas with the remainder of the wages being paid in cash by the host government. The authority has been extremely useful in funding such projects as land clearing, irrigation and drainage ditches, feeder roads, and schools. These programs are particularly suitable for areas in Africa and the Near East where there are large numbers of people who are underemployed and underfed.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets):

PUBLIC LAW 86-472, MAY 14, 1960—MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1960

SEC. 601. Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1721 and the following), which relates to famine relief and other assistance, is amended as follows:

(a)(1) In section 202, strike out "The" at the beginning thereof and substitute the following: "In order to facilitate the utilization of surplus agricultural commodities in meeting the requirements of needy peoples, and in order to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I of this Act, the".

[(2) The amendment made by this subsection shall expire June 30, 1961.]

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF HERBERT J. WATERS, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1961

Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to express support of the International Cooperation Administration for S. 1720.

This measure would continue beyond June 30, 1961, our authority to use surplus food commodities from this country to promote economic development in underdeveloped countries under title II of

Public Law 480, in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I of the act.

The same language has been proposed by the administration as part of the omnibus farm bill now before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as part of other changes recommended in Public Law 480.

For reasons which I shall enumerate, it appears advisable to move independently toward removal of this existing terminal date. I would hope, however, that consultation is held with the Agricultural Committee which has jurisdiction over other needed improvements in Public Law 480.

The authority which this measure would extend was approved in the last session of Congress for a trial year ending June 30, 1961. In setting this expiration date, the Congress indicated its belief that a trial period would provide an opportunity to evaluate the desirability of a longer range authorization. We believe that our experience this year amply demonstrates that this authority provides opportunities to use American farm products to promote development which could not be feasibly undertaken otherwise.

Responsibility of title II functions under Public Law 480 rest with ICA, under delegation to the Secretary of State by the President and redelegation to the Director of our agency.

We feel that we have been able to make effective use of grant authority under title II of Public Law 480 to support programs which provide employment to the needy and contribute to economic and social development.

We are proposing that title II of Public Law 480 be extended for a 5-year period, ending December 31, 1966, and that the present authorization of \$300 million per calendar year plus carryover be continued. This will permit continuation of emergency relief, child feeding, and similar programs as well as programs to promote economic development in underdeveloped countries.

The assurance of supplies over a reasonable period of time will be helpful to governments in long-range planning of works programs or other development projects to which U.S. food can make a vital contribution.

In the 6 years ending June 30, 1960, title II transfers totaling \$617 million have been authorized. This includes \$518 million of commodities and \$99 million for payment of ocean transportation costs for these commodities, as well as those donated to voluntary agencies under title III of the act.

During the first 10 months of fiscal year 1961, title II programs totaling \$260 million were approved, including commodities valued by CCC at \$204 million and ocean freight costs of \$56 million. Included in this amount are four programs undertaken under the newly added economic development authority of title II. U.S. wheat, barley, and cotton valued by CCC at over \$100 million, are being supplied to support development programs in Afghanistan, Korea, Morocco, and Tunisia. We are hopeful that similar programs can be worked out soon for Iran, Dahomey, Eritrea, Greece and Indonesia. Several other countries have also expressed interest in developing programs soon.

There are various ways in which U.S. farm products can be used for these purposes.

Commodities can be used directly for part payment of wages-in-kind to supplement cash wages financed by cooperating governments, as is being done in Korea, Morocco, and Tunisia. If necessary, we can agree to supply limited additional amounts of commodities for sale in the commercial market. The sales proceeds may be used, with the approval of the United States, for purchases of needed tools and equipment or to defray the costs of transporting commodities within the country. If there is assurance that the sale of U.S.-contributed food will not interfere with commercial marketings, the commodities may be sold to generate local currency for development purposes. This is being done now in Afghanistan.

Our concern over elimination of the present June 30 expiration date for this authority is based upon negotiations now going on in many countries exploring other ways in which our surplus commodities can be used to stimulate needed development.

We have found by experience that this authority permits us to move a step beyond relief feeding, and gain constructive development benefits from food grants. As a result, already we have taken several steps to assure more effective use of food-for-peace programs.

We have placed food programing officers in several of our oversea missions. They are working with foreign governments and U.S. voluntary agencies in developing new programs or expanding existing programs to use American foods to combat hunger and contribute to development.

We have asked our missions to explore more labor intensive works programs, which are supported either directly by the use of food for part payment of wages or by the use of local currencies derived from sales programs. Such programs will not only provide employment, but can result in upgrading workers' skills. Labor and manpower specialists in our missions have been asked to pay particular attention to this aspect of the programs, and to work with free trade unions in planning and sponsoring such programs.

We are encouraging development and expansion of school-lunch and child-feeding programs, which may be undertaken in cooperation with other governments or in cooperation with U.S. voluntary agencies.

We hope to use food and feed to assist in agricultural reform and resettlement programs. Food and feed can be provided to a farmer while he is in the process either of bringing new land into production or of changing his existing land-use and livestock operations to more productive and desirable enterprises. We may be able to utilize U.S. feed grains to help underdeveloped countries get started on developing livestock, poultry, and egg industries to help meet the protein deficiencies so prevalent in many countries. Here our ability to provide technical help, as well as feed supplies, in planning and operating such programs will be invaluable.

Another program being considered under section 202 of title II involves supplying food to needy persons in the same way as under the present title II foreign donations program except that a nominal charge may be made for the food to those recipients who can afford it. Such a program would require that persons not able to pay would receive the food free of charge. The local currency accumulated from these nominal charges would be used to buy local materials to construct inexpensive but reasonably permanent community schools,

health centers, etc. Also, U.S. food could be used for partial payment of wages to laborers engaged in the construction of these facilities.

Most of these efforts to do a better job of integrating our food for peace programs with country development planning hinge upon a longer term authority for section 202 of title II which would be extended by this legislation.

Because negotiations are progressing with other countries for many of these programs, it would be helpful if we could have the assurance of continued authority just as soon as possible. Some countries are understandably hesitant to proceed with such programs until they know how long they may count upon our participation.

It is to clear the way for expediting these negotiations that we support extension of this authority as quickly as possible, recognizing the longer consideration that may be required for Public Law 480 amendments that are part of the omnibus farm bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has informed us that it has no objection to the pending measure, and that the Department of Agriculture has concurred in its approval.



Calendar No. 262

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1720

[Report No. 290]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 27, 1961

Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and Mr. PELL) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

MAY 26, 1961

Reported by Mr. HUMPHREY, without amendment

A BILL

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 601 (a) (2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960
4 is hereby repealed.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1720

[Report No. 290]

A BILL

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

By Mr. HUMPHREY and Mr. PELL

APRIL 27, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Foreign Relations

MAY 26, 1961

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued June 2, 1961
For actions of June 1, 1961
87th-1st, No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Bill to continue use of surplus commodities to assist underdeveloped areas (Title II of Public Law 480); Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill; measure favoring establishment of international food reserve. House committee reported housing bill. Senate began debate on housing bill. House committee received permission to file report on USDA appropriation bill by Fri. (cont'd on last page)

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 256 to 71, passed without amendment H. R. 7371, the State, Justice, Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill for 1962. pp. 8706-28
The Appropriations Committee was granted until midnight tonight, June 1, to file a report on the agricultural appropriation bill for 1962. p. 8704
The Appropriations Committee was granted until midnight tonight, June 1, to file a report on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1962. p. 8704
2. FARM MACHINERY; TRACTORS. Rep. Michel said that "from those who have knowledge of what the Cuban economy requires, they could not possibly use the 500 tractors for agricultural purposes, and I suspect that they would be used in barter with the Soviet Union or other satellite nations for much needed machine tools, weapons or anything of value to them." pp. 8735-6

3. TEXTILES. Rep. Dent said, "No man in Congress would stand still for one second if a bill was introduced setting aside a quota of the seats in Congress for Japan, Hong Kong, and other foreign countries, but most of us don't raise a whimper when we say to the textile companies and their workers, you must set aside so many jobs, so much profit, control your production to a certain percentage, so that a quota can be given to Japan, Hong Kong, and others." pp. 8742-3
4. CCC AUDIT. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year 1960 (H. Doc. 181). p. 8744
5. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee agreed that the chairman should introduce a bill to provide for a 1-year extension of the Korean corporate and excise taxes, and that the executive branch should expedite a study of user charges and the impact of taxes on the transportation industry with a view toward making recommendations at an early date. p. D405
6. WILDLIFE REFUGES. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee subcommittee on Wildlife Conservation and Fisheries voted to report to the full committee H. R. 4603 and H. R. 7062 (a clean bill to be introduced incorporating parts of both measures), regarding migratory bird refuges and waterfowl production areas. p. D405
7. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7300, to authorize a 3-year program of Federal financial assistance for public elementary and secondary schools and to amend Public Law 815 and Public Law 871 81st Congress (H. Rept. 445). pp. 8744-5
8. HOUSING; LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6028, to assist in the provision of housing for moderate and low income families, to promote orderly urban development, to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities (H. Rept. 447). p. 8745
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced next week's program, including the following: Mon., Consent Calendar, Delaware River Basin Compact, and increase in borrowing power of Virgin Islands Corporation; Tues., Private Calendar and agricultural appropriation bill; Wed., independent offices appropriation bill. pp. 8706, 8730
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 5. p. 8744

SENATE

11. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. Passed without amendment S. 1720, to continue the authority of the President under title II of Public Law 480 to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas abroad. p. 8658.
12. FOOD RESERVES. Agreed to without amendment S. Res. 128, expressing it as the sense of the Senate that the President should explore with other nations the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve under the auspices of the United Nations and related international organizations for the purpose of acquiring and storing in foreign countries raw or processed farm products and other raw materials. pp. 8658-9

become attractive to enough talented and dedicated people to make a difference.

If we need more and better teaching, we also need new curricula, especially in the primary and secondary schools. I read of a school recently that concentrates on the 3 R's. It has no athletic teams, no baton twirlers, no dancing classes, and no courses in life adjustment. Its students, nevertheless, are way ahead of others of comparable age.

I believe our students are capable of doing better than they do, but most do only enough to get by because more is not demanded of them, either in school or at home. We have wasted the talent and energy of countless persons who should have been educated to higher levels of skills and knowledge. And we can ill afford such waste.

Of course, education is just one of our many problems. I wish there were time to discuss the others at equal length. However, I believe I have said enough to make it clear that we have many problems to solve and much work to do. We cannot rest on our laurels, we cannot expect the status to remain quo. We live today in a world in which the globe has become smaller because our rate of speed has become fantastically faster.

In considering the dangers which confront us we now have to think in global terms and in terms of hours instead of months or years. The next world war, if humanity is foolish enough to permit it to happen, will undoubtedly end the day it begins.

Someone has described the condition of our earth as analogous to a 25-foot cellar, three-quarters of which is flooded and the rest of which is occupied by 16 armed and hungry occupants. In this wet cellar the American occupies a dry area equivalent to a 6-by-2-foot plot on which he controls about half the food and other good things of life desperately desired by all the armed occupants of the cellar.

That is a graphic, if alarming, description of the situation we find ourselves in today. It is by no means a hopeless situation but it is one which requires, first of all, realization of our condition, and thereafter wisdom, fortitude, sacrifice, cooperation, and plenty of good hard work.

Believe me, with all its shortcomings, what we now have is worth all that and more. May God grant us all we need to preserve it.

TREASURY, POST OFFICE, AND TAX COURT APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5954) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, what is the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair). The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 5954) was passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed by Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. KUCHEL conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] on the handling and the management of this important appropriation bill and on the splendid work which was done by the subcommittee the Senator from Virginia headed, and also by the Senator from Virginia himself. It was a fine job; and I know I speak for the majority leader and for the entire Senate when I say, "Well done," and thank the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I appreciate those kind words.

DEMISE OF A DICTATOR

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, although no one can rejoice in an assassination, an act of political murder, the death of Trujillo may ultimately open new doors of freedom and opportunity for the long-suffering peoples of the Dominican Republic. The immediate indication is that Trujillo's lieutenants are firmly in control. Their very success in concealing the assassination for some 19 hours makes this fairly clear.

But it is certainly the hope of the people of America, and of the peoples of the whole Western Hemisphere, that a new era will be possible in the Dominican Republic, an era of increasing personal freedom and of orderly economic growth. The United States should certainly take all possible steps to encourage such an evolution and to assist it as much as can be done.

The real danger in the situation, however, seems to be that there will be created a power vacuum in which the influence and ambitions of Fidel Castro may find ample scope for troublemaking and subversion. This could take place in many different ways. The rapprochement which was becoming evident between Cuba and the Dominican Republic during the last days of Trujillo revealed most dramatically how close dictatorships can become, whether they are dictatorships of the right or of the left. A closer alliance between Castro and Trujillo's successor, combined perhaps with a somewhat different ideological pitch from the Dominicans, is not only any more inconceivable than the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939.

The other great danger, of course, is that there may develop a condition of anarchy in which Castro's trustees or Communist agents directed by Moscow may try to find a road to power for themselves. For the Dominican people this would be a worse fate than even the tyranny of Trujillo.

If there should be any move in either of these directions, if there should be any hint of further Dominican rapprochement with Castro, or if there should be any suggestion of a Fidelista or Communist movement in the Dominican Republic, it would be imperative for the Organization of American States or the United States to take a firm stand and to hold off the export of Castroism to Cuba's Dominican neighbors.

Mr. President, it would be wise to urge an immediate meeting of the Organiza-

tion of American States. At such a meeting serious consideration should be given to sending a token force of the Organization of American States, to be landed in the Dominican Republic, to indicate united hemispheric interest in the establishment of a more democratic government and in orderly political and economic progress for the Dominican people. In the past the Organization of American States has condemned the Trujillo dictatorship. Now it has an unrivaled opportunity to take positive action to help stabilize the situation in this troubled country and to assist in setting up a government which will serve the true interests of the Dominican people.

PRESIDENT'S FARM BILL IN TROUBLE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, an articulate and thoughtful constituent of mine, Mr. Richard C. Hayden, of Sodus Point, N.Y., has written a very persuasive letter to the editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle opposing the administration's new farm program. Commenting on the already high degree of governmental control over agriculture, Mr. Hayden suggests that if other industries got this much assistance, there would be nothing left that the private citizen could do for himself.

I share the sentiments expressed by Mr. Hayden. The administration's omnibus farm bill threatens to turn over more complete power to the Secretary of Agriculture than has ever been assigned to a President, or to a member of his official family. It would take away from the Congress its constitutional and inherent authority to determine basic national policy.

Mr. President, the President's farm bill is in trouble in the Congress, and rightly so. The President has given us the knife, and now he expects us to stick it in ourselves. Understandably, the Congress is not about to comply.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that we will be able this session to focus our efforts in the Congress on sound agriculture legislation to help free the taxpayer from the huge cost of Government subsidies and to permit the farmer to stand up for himself and make his own decisions.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at the end of my remarks, a copy of the above referred to letter from Mr. Hayden, which clearly and accurately reflects the sentiments of many New Yorkers who have recently written to me strongly protesting the President's farm bill. I refer not only to consumers in urban areas, but to farmers as well. New York's agricultural community recognizes that further and more intensive governmental control is no remedy. One cannot cure a broken arm by cutting it off and giving it to someone else.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FARM SUBSIDIES HIKE PRICE OF GROCERIES

President Kennedy is giving the farmers a free hand in shaping up of the so-called farm program.

The other day I read that nearby farmers were gathering to sign up for their checks for not raising corn.

If in my struggles to educate and meet the expenses of raising my four daughters I could afford a toupee I am sure it would have flipped at the disclosure of this news.

Farming today is a business like many other small enterprises. These other small enterprises stand on their own two feet, take their chances and don't expect some one to throw them life preservers every time the wind comes up. If we are going to subsidize one group let's be fair about it and subsidize everybody engaged in business.

The farm program in this country is costing 9 billion a year and I think it is high time the people took a look at this expenditure and add it to their grocery bill which is where the biggest share of it belongs.

No group of businessmen in the country receives the help in operating their enterprises that the farmer does. Newspapers, magazines, and radio are continually telling them how to operate efficiently and the Government is supporting prices or paying them not to raise certain crops. What other taxpayer businessman gets this kind of help?

If we have too many gasoline stations in any one neighborhood and the business is not there somebody folds up. The Government doesn't come running to bail him out of his troubles.

RICHARD C. HAYDEN.

UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO ASSIST NEEDY PEOPLES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 262, Senate bill 1720.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1720) to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have cleared this bill with the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. ELLENDER]. It is a matter which falls within the jurisdiction of that committee, as well as the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was moved out of that committee unanimously.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the bill has also been cleared with the minority. I would suggest to the acting majority leader that the appropriate portions of the report with respect to the bill be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. I was about to make that request. I make that unanimous-consent request, Mr. President.

There being no objection, the extract was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of S. 1720 is to continue the authority contained in title II of Public Law 480 to use grants of surplus agricultural commodities for purposes of promoting economic

development in underdeveloped countries. This authority is due to expire on June 30, 1961.

S. 1720 was introduced by Senator HUMPHREY on April 27, 1961, and considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations in executive session on May 25. The prepared statement of Herbert J. Waters, special assistant to the Director of the International Cooperation Administration is appended to this report. The committee voted without objection to report the bill favorably to the Senate.

The committee received reports in support of S. 1720 from the Departments of State and Agriculture which are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 25, 1961.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In compliance with your request of May 4, 1961, the Department of State has reviewed S. 1720, to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world, which was introduced by Senator HUMPHREY on April 27, 1961.

We fully support the purposes of this bill which would enable the administration to continue and expand the utilization of our agricultural abundance in helping needy people in the less developed countries through development programs which are not feasible under title I of the act. Food can be used for payment of wages-in-kind for labor intensive projects such as soil conservation dams, irrigation, and drainage canals, wells, roads, and other similar activities. This would relieve hunger and unemployment and at the same time contribute to economic development of the recipient country.

Provisions to carry out these purposes are contained in title II of S. 1643 introduced in response to the President's request for legislation to carry out the principal recommendations of his message to the Congress on March 16, 1961, on agriculture. The Department, therefore, recommends that consideration of S. 1720 be deferred, pending action on S. 1643.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

BROOKS HAYS,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1961.

Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: This is in response to your request for the comments of the Department on S. 1720, to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

S. 1720 would repeal section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 which limits to June 30, 1961, an amendment of title II of Public Law 480 which broadened the authority to use commodities to meet the requirements of needy people and to promote economic development. The authority to undertake other title II programs expires on December 31, 1961.

The Department favors the purposes of S. 1720 and has recommended repeal of section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 in the proposed Agricultural Act of 1961 (S. 1643). The Department proposal would also extend all title II programs through December 31, 1966.

The broadened authority of title II has been implemented by using CCC commodities as part payment of wages in localized work projects in underdeveloped areas with the remainder of the wages being paid in cash by the host government. The authority has been extremely useful in funding such projects as land clearing, irrigation and drainage ditches, feeder roads, and schools. These programs are particularly suitable for areas in Africa and the Near East where there are large numbers of people who are underemployed and underfed.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1720) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 is hereby repealed.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS RESERVE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 263, Senate Resolution 128.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 128) relative to the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that pertinent portions of the report relating to the resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Resolution 128 is brief and reads as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should explore with other nations the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve under the auspices of the United Nations and related international organizations for the purpose of acquiring and storing in appropriate countries raw or processed farm products and other raw materials, exclusive of minerals, with a view to their use in—

"(1) preventing extreme price fluctuations in the international market in these commodities;

"(2) preventing famine and starvation;

S. 1720

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 5, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

AN ACT

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 601 (a) (2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960
4 is hereby repealed.

Passed the Senate June 1, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 1720

AN ACT

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 5, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of June 26, 1961
87th-1st, No. 106

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to extend and increase special milk program and to permit harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage. House committee reported bill to continue use of surplus commodities to assist underdeveloped areas (Title II of Public Law 480). Senate committee reported (on June 23) general Government matters - Commerce appropriation bill. Sens. Hruska and Williams, Del., criticized sale of surplus corn to Publicker Industries. Sen. Humphrey urged modification of Mexican farm labor program.

HOUSE

- SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM.** Passed without amendment S. 146, to authorize use of \$105,000,000 in CCC funds for the special milk program during the fiscal year 1962, which had been reported without amendment earlier in the day (H. Rept. 577). This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10412, 10444, 10447
- CONSERVATION RESERVE.** Passed without amendment S. 2113, to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions, which had been reported without amendment earlier in the day (H. Rept. 578). This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10412, 10447
- ROADS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6713, to make various amendments in the Federal-aid highway program. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10355-6, 10509-11

4. PUBLIC DEBT. By a vote of 231 to 148, passed without amendment H. R. 7677, to increase the public debt limit by \$13 billion for a temporary period ending June 30, 1962. pp. 10384-410
5. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1720 to make permanent the authority of the President for famine relief under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (H. Rept. 579). p. 10447
6. TARIFFS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7678, to provide for the free importation of wild animals and wild birds which are intended for exhibition in the U. S. (H. Rept. 580). p. 10447
7. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported on June 23 (when the House was not in session) H. R. 7851, the Defense appropriation bill (H. Rept. 574). p. 10447
8. WATERSHEDS. The Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 3462, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit certain new organizations to sponsor works of improvement thereunder. p. D504
9. ROADS. The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 6067, to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from the Blue Ridge Parkway at Tennessee Ball or Beech Gap Southwest and running into Georgia. p. D505
10. BUILDINGS. Several members debated the Dallas (Tex.) Federal building project in which the USDA has requested approximately 19,310 square feet of space. Rep. Alger charged that the project "was killed in the Committee on Public Works by a straight party line vote." pp. 10417-37
11. YEARBOOK. Rep. Goodell praised the 1961 Yearbook of Agriculture, saying "It is fascinating to me, a nonexpert, and appears to make an authoritative contribution to the future of our American agriculture." pp. 10416-7

SENATE

12. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS - COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. The Appropriations Committee reported (on June 23, during adjournment of the Senate) with amendments this bill, H. R. 7577 (S. Rept. 442). p. 10449
13. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (on June 23) to the full committee with amendments S. 1070, to provide additional group life insurance for Federal employees. p. D502
14. VETERANS LOANS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 5723, to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct home loan program and to provide additional funds for the veterans direct loan program. pp. 10531-2
15. SURPLUS CORN. Sens. Hruska and Williams, Del., criticized the contract for the sale by this Department of surplus corn to the Publicker Chemical Corp. Sen. Hruska questioned the authority of the Department to sell the corn to the company and stated that he intended to pursue the matter further. Sen. Williams stated that he had asked the Secretary for "a complete record of all the shipments involved in this sale of 14 million bushels of corn, showing the

CONTINUING THE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE II OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED, TO UTILIZE SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO ASSIST NEEDY PEOPLES AND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS OF THE WORLD

JUNE 26, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1720]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1720) to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world, having considered the same in executive session on June 26, 1961, unanimously report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 1720 is to continue the authority contained in title II of Public Law 480 to use grants of surplus agricultural commodities for purposes of promoting economic development in underdeveloped countries. This authority is due to expire on June 30, 1961.

Striking out the expiration date restores the provision to the form in which it has passed the House on two occasions. Last year the House approved this provision without time limit when it passed H.R. 11510, the Mutual Security Act of 1960. The date terminating the authority on June 30, 1961, was added in conference. The House also approved identical language (without a time limit) on August 20, 1959, when it passed H.R. 8609, a bill to amend Public Law 480, as reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

EXECUTIVE COMMENTS

The approval of the Executive is indicated by the following letters from the Departments of State and of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 22, 1961.

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of June 22, 1961, requesting the views of the Department of State on S. 1720. We fully support the purposes of this bill which would enable the administration to continue and expand the utilization of our agricultural abundance in helping needy people in the less developed countries through development programs which are not feasible under title I of the act. Food can be used for payment of wages in kind for labor intensive projects such as soil conservation dams, irrigation and drainage canals, wells, roads, and other similar activities. This would relieve hunger and unemployment and at the same time contribute to economic development of the recipient country.

Provisions to carry out these purposes are contained in title II of S. 1643 and H.R. 6400 introduced in response to the President's request for legislation to carry out the principal recommendations of his message to the Congress on March 16, 1961, on agriculture. The committee may, therefore, wish to defer consideration of S. 1720 pending action on these bills.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

BROOKS HAYS,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1961.

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MORGAN: This is in response to your request for the comments of the Department on S. 1720 to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

S. 1720 would repeal section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 which limits to June 30, 1961, an amendment of title II of Public Law 480 which broadened the authority to use commodities to meet the requirements of needy people and to promote economic development. The authority to undertake other title II programs expires on December 31, 1961.

The Department favors the purposes of S. 1720 and has recommended repeal of section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of

1960 in the proposed Agricultural Act of 1961 (S. 1643). The Department proposal would also extend all title II programs through December 31, 1966.

The broadened authority of title II has been implemented by using CCC commodities as part payment of wages in localized work projects in underdeveloped areas with the remainder of the wages being paid in cash by the host government. The authority has been extremely useful in funding such projects as land clearing, irrigation and drainage ditches, feeder roads, and schools. These programs are particularly suitable for areas in Africa and the Near East where there are large numbers of people who are underemployed and underfed.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 86-472, MAY 14, 1960—MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1960

SEC. 601. Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1721 and the following), which relates to famine relief and other assistance, is amended as follows:

(a)(1) In section 202, strike out "The" at the beginning thereof and substitute the following: "In order to facilitate the utilization of surplus agricultural commodities in meeting the requirements of needy peoples, and in order to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I of this Act, the".

[(2) The amendment made by this subsection shall expire June 30, 1961.]



Union Calendar No. 222

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1720

[Report No. 579]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 5, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JUNE 26, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 601 (a) (2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960
4 is hereby repealed.

Passed the Senate June 1, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 222

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1720

[Report No. 579]

AN ACT

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

JUNE 5, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JUNE 26, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

10. **SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Passed without amendment S. 1720, to make permanent the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480), as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11315
11. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Passed without amendment S. 537, to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to revise a restriction on the conveyance of surplus land for historic-monument purposes. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11322
Passed without amendment S. 796, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the use of surplus personal property by State distribution agencies. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11316
12. **PUBLICATIONS.** Passed without amendment S. 540, to authorize agencies of the Government of the United States to pay in advance for required publications. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11316
13. **ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.** Reps. Gross, Weaver, and Ford, objected to the consideration of H. R. 6882, to provide for one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor, and the bill was stricken from the Consent Calendar. p. 11312
14. **MIGRATORY WATERFOWL.** Passed without amendment H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. pp. 11358-62
15. **PERSONNEL.** Passed over without prejudice H. R. 7043, to amend the salary retention provisions of the Classification Act of 1949 so as to include statutory salary increases in the retained rates of employees involved in downgradings, and to make ineligible for salary retention protection an employee whose reduction to his existing grade is a condition of his temporary promotion to a higher grade. p. 11314
Passed over without prejudice H. R. 2555, to provide for allotment and advancement of pay with respect to civilian employees of the U. S. in cases of emergency evacuations in overseas areas. p. 11317
16. **PUBLIC LANDS; FORESTRY.** Passed as reported H. R. 6067, to provide for an appropriation of not to exceed \$35,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from the Blue Ridge Parkway at Tennessee Bald or Beech Gap southwest and running into Georgia (the proposed parkway would traverse certain national forest lands). pp. 11320-1
Passed without amendment H. R. 7042, to add 1,040 acres of land in the Lassen National Forest to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. p. 11322
17. **GRAPES AND PLUMS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6253, to establish minimum standards of quality for any variety of grapes and plums (H. Rept. 682). p. 11378
18. **IRRIGATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7596, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama project as participating projects of the Colorado River storage project (H. Rept. 685). p. 11379

19. VOCATIONAL RETRAINING. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted an article, "The Hard Realities of Retraining." pp. 11366-8

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. PRICES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Capehart inserting an article, "Who's To Blame For The High Cost Of Living?" p. A5075
21. EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ford inserting an editorial embodying a statement by Rep. Griffin on "back-door spending." pp. A5075-6
22. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Michel inserting an editorial criticizing the proposed farm bill. p. A5086
Extension of remarks of Rep. Rousselot stating that "stories about extravagant agricultural subsidies are legion," and inserting an article, "Farmer Buys Cadillac To Rib Crop Control." p. A5087
Extension of remarks of Rep. Conte inserting an editorial, "The Freeman Wailing Wall." p. A5104
Extension of remarks of Rep. Beckworth inserting various tabulations on price support loans, and the number of farms reporting harvested acres. pp. A5132-40
Extension of remarks of Rep. Derwinski criticizing the proposed farm bill and inserting two articles on this subject. p. A5140
23. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke inserting five prize winning essays on "What Rural Electrification Means To My Community." pp. A5094-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hollifield favoring and Rep. Hosmer opposing the proposed provision in the AEC authorization bill to establish the new production reactor at Hanford, Wash. pp. A5099-103, A5130-2
24. ECONOMICS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke inserting Labor Secretary Goldberg's letter commenting on the administration's economic programs and stating that it is "an answer to political charges that they are retreads and modifications of old programs." p. A5109
25. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Albert inserting an article, "Foreign Aid -- Persuasive Reasons for Approval." p. A5125
26. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Sen. Smith inserting an outline of the study made by the National Science Foundation as to national needs in scientific research and education during the next 10 years. pp. A5126-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. LANDS. S. 2213, by Sen. Gruening (for himself and Sen. Bartlett), to convey the interest of the United States in certain land to the city of Sitka, Alaska; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
S. 2219, by Sen. Bible (by request), to authorize the classification, segregation, lease, and sale of public land for urban, business, and occupancy sites; to repeal obsolete statutes; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
28. RESEARCH. H. R. 8046, by Rep. St. George, to provide for the establishment, under the National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy; to Science and Astronautics Committee.

SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO ASSIST NEEDY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1720) to continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice there is no indication as to the cost of this legislation. Could the author of the bill or a member of the committee tell us about that?

Mr. HAYS. I cannot tell the cost of it, but this authority was granted to use surplus agricultural products to pay people on certain projects in which they were engaged in certain countries. If this legislation does not pass we will have to lay off, for instance, in Tunisia, several thousand people working on projects and receiving only surplus agricultural products in payment. It has been going on for several years. The bill passed the Senate unanimously. I understand there is no objection in the Committee on Agriculture to this authority's being extended, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported it unanimously.

Mr. PELLY. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman indicate why the State Department is suggesting deferring consideration of this bill?

Mr. HAYS. The State Department is doing that?

Mr. PELLY. According to the information I have, they suggest deferring action until action has been taken on the bill S. 1643.

Mr. HAYS. They have not indicated that to us. I have a letter from Mr. McGovern saying the executive branch considers it urgent, and I understand there is no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Is any of this material going behind the Iron Curtain?

Mr. HAYS. It is my understanding none of it is going behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. PELLY. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, how are these people presently being paid?

Mr. HAYS. Since the 30th of June they have not been paid. They have been paid with surplus agricultural products, flour, wheat, or what-have-you.

Mr. GROSS. How many do you say we employ over there?

Mr. HAYS. In Tunisia several thousand. I do not know exactly, but I understand in the neighborhood of ten thousand people were receiving the surplus agricultural products as pay for the work they are doing.

Mr. GROSS. What are they doing?

Mr. HAYS. Building highway projects, and so forth.

Mr. GROSS. In Tunisia? I thought we had been ordered to get out of Tunisia.

Mr. HAYS. Not to my knowledge, not in the immediate future. We have 2 more years to go.

Mr. GROSS. Therefore, we are just building something we are going to leave in 2 years?

Mr. HAYS. This is part of the whole mutual security program. We have built projects all over the world. I think the one in Tunisia is most important. That nation seems to give every indication of being a good ally.

Mr. GROSS. There is a good deal of friction about giving these products to allies abroad.

Mr. HAYS. No. We are using them for these projects. The gentleman knows all about this program of food for peace.

Mr. GROSS. How long will this extend, forever?

Mr. HAYS. The Committee on Agriculture is working on the necessary legislation, and this is only an extension until that legislation is passed.

Mr. GROSS. Would that be the omnibus farm bill?

Mr. HAYS. It is an extension of Public Law 480. It is not the omnibus foreign-aid bill.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 601(a)(2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 is hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT OF 1944—SURPLUS LAND FOR HISTORIC MONUMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 537) to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to revise a restriction on the conveyance of surplus land for historic-monument purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan.

There was no objection.

MAKING NATIONALS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, ELIGIBLE FOR CERTAIN SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT OF 1944

The Clerk called the bill (S. 539) to make nationals, American and foreign, eligible for certain scholarships under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this all about?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this bill would remove certain restrictions under the Fulbright Act which prevent American nationals from receiving aid. At this time the act is limited only to those American students who are citizens of the United States. There are a few categories of Americans who technically are not citizens, in Samoa, for example, where there are people who are nationals but are not technically full citizens. The gentleman will recall that in 1950 the people in Guam were taken out of that status. The people in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are now citizens. But, only those Americans who live in Samoa, the natives of Samoa, are classified as nationals. This is a technicality and the purpose of the bill is to remove that technicality and allow Americans who are to all intents and purposes citizens of the United States to be eligible for aid with respect to these scholarships. This would allow them to participate on the same basis as other U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico and other areas.

Mr. GROSS. Is this confined to trust territories?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. No, this is not applicable to trust territories. This bill is confined to American nationals and, as was brought out by the testimony before the subcommittee, there are only a few applicants now to be considered on the Island of Samoa, and it would appear that is the only area to be affected by this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], shed any further light on this matter?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield. I wish to state that it is my understanding that the gentleman from Texas is correct. The only nationals we have under our flag are the Samoans who live on the Island of Samoa. They are not citizens. The people in the trust territories are not affected by this legislation, as I understand it, because they are neither nationals or citizens.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. The Island of Samoa became a possession of the United States at about the turn of the century, and actually we have owned the Island of Samoa since 1899, but we have never recognized the people in this area as citizens. We have recognized them as nationals and this bill would wipe out this legal technicality which treats the people of Samoa as nationals and not as citizens of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the State Department has repeatedly informed the Committee on Appropriations that there are no or very few foreign currencies gen-

erated from any one of the many programs available to help pay for research, development, test and evaluation costs for the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the various foreign countries. The State Department always comes back with the threadbare and shopworn argument that such funds are not available. Now I find in this proposal, apparently, such funds are available or at least will be available. In other words, they can find the funds when they want them and they can hide them or pretend that the funds do not exist when they do not approve of the program. Will the gentleman tell me where the State Department now finds such funds available when they tell the Defense Department that money for these other purposes cannot be located?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. As I understand, this originates under the Fulbright Act with funds already provided by law being expended now by American citizens and by some foreign students to study in American universities and for American students and American citizens to study abroad in foreign universities, of course, pursuant to agreement between the countries. The funds here are limited by law, as I recall the testimony, to \$20 million and the money is generated by the sale of surplus commodities in those areas. That has been the law for some time. This would not encourage the generation of additional funds, but merely affects the use of existing funds as provided by law.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, until I get a more satisfactory answer from the State Department, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PAY IN ADVANCE FOR REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 540) to authorize agencies of the Government of the United States to pay in advance for required publications, and for other purposes.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 12, 1930 (46 Stat. 550), is amended by (1) inserting after the word "subscription" the words "or other", and (2) deleting the words "and other periodicals" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "periodicals, and other publications".

Sec. 2. The following parts of Acts and all amendments thereto are repealed:

(1) The proviso to the paragraph headed "General Expenses, Library" under the caption "Library, Department of Agriculture" in the Act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1054);

(2) The first proviso to the paragraph headed "Regular Supplies, Quartermaster Corps" in the Act of April 27, 1914 (38 Stat. 362);

(3) The first parenthetical phrase under the caption "Pay, Miscellaneous" in the Act of March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 929);

(4) Section 5 of the Act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1049);

(5) The tenth paragraph under the caption "United States Veterans' Bureau" in the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 533).

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

USE OF SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 796) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the use of surplus personal property by State distribution agencies, and for other purposes.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 203(n) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In addition, under such cooperative agreements, and subject to such other conditions as may be imposed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization surplus property which the Administrator may approve for donation for use in any State for purposes of education, public health, or civil defense, or for research for any such purposes, pursuant to subsection (j)(3) or (j)(4), may with the approval of the Administrator be made available to the State agency after a determination by the Secretary or the Director that such property is necessary to, or would facilitate, the effective operation of the State agency in performing its functions in connection with such program. Upon a determination by the Secretary or the Director that such action is necessary to, or would facilitate, the effective use of such surplus property made available under the terms of a cooperative agreement title thereto may with the approval of the Administrator be vested in the State agency."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to authorize the use of surplus personal property by State distribution agencies.

Under the present law, there is an area of doubt which makes it questionable whether an agency of a State, set up for the purpose of distributing surplus property can, in fact, properly use that property.

Under the law, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare can distribute surplus property only to certain specified agencies, and even though a State distributing agency might wish to use this property, there are serious legal questions as to whether this agency has the right to do so.

The examples which most readily come to mind are those of automobiles, trucks, and laborsaving equipment. Since this gap exists in the law, it is impossible at the present time to put the title to such equipment in the State distributing agency. The result is that

an automobile, for example, cannot be registered, and as a result of the dubious title, there are serious questions in connection with the liability for injuries and the writing of liability insurance policies.

Because of the inability of these State agencies to use equipment, additional costs are incurred through the use of substitute equipment. Thus, the enactment of this bill would mean a substantial saving of expense in the administration of this vital program.

This bill was filed at the request of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It is exactly the same as my bill, H.R. 5096, and H.R. 11499 which passed the House last year.

I believe that this is a necessary clarification of the law and that the passage of this bill will contribute to the efficiency of the administration of this important program which annually distributes between \$300 and \$400 million of surplus property to education, health and civil defense agencies throughout the country.

ENLISTMENT OF ALIENS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 181) to amend sections 3253 and 8253 of title 10, United States Code.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 3253(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) In time of peace, no person may be accepted for original enlistment in the Army unless he is a citizen of the United States or has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the applicable provisions of chapter 12 of title 8."

(2) Section 8253(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) In time of peace, no person may be accepted for original enlistment in the Air Force unless he is a citizen of the United States or has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the applicable provisions of chapter 12 of title 8."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORITY FOR PROSECUTION OF BAD CHECK OFFENSES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7657) to amend chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title 10, United States Code, to provide a specific statutory authority for prosecution of bad check offenses.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subchapter X of chapter 47 (Uniform Code of Military Justice) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—



Public Law 87-92
87th Congress, S. 1720
July 20, 1961

An Act

75 STAT. 211.

To continue the authority of the President under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 601 (a) (2) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 is hereby repealed.

Approved July 20, 1961.

Agricultural
surpluses.
74 Stat. 140.
7 USC 1722.

